

READER.

UNITED WE STAND;



DIVIDE

Vol. X.

WEBNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1829.

No. 505.

PRICES CURRENTE.

	Wilmington,	Fayetteville,	Newbern,	Petersburg,
	Oct. 28.	Oct. 29.	Oct. 24.	Sept. 25.
Grandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 & 120	140 & 175	150 & 175
Apple,		33	20	40
Peach,		—	45	50
Bacon,	lb.	61	7	7
Bee-wax,		22	25	21
Butter,		15	10	15
Coffee,		12	14	13
Corn,	bush.	35	36	41
Cotton,	lb.	71	8	8
Candles, mould,		15	16	14
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—	80	85
Flour,	bbl.	500	600	400
Feathers,	lb.	—	25	28
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—	125	150
Country,	ton.	40	45	30
Iron,	lb.	8	6	7
Jard.	cask.	150	175	250
Lime,	gall.	25	28	30
Molasses,	gall.	30	33	30
Nail Cut, assorted,	kg.	—	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—	22	26
Powder, American,	kg.	—	700	750
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125	140	175
West India,	—	80	90	70
New England,	ewt.	30	34	45
Rice,	—	240	250	400
Salt,	—	—	1000	900
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—	75	80
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	75
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	700	1000	900
Leaf,	lb.	—	171	20
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—	150	175
Hyses,	—	—	120	125
Young Tyson,	—	—	—	150
Tobacco,	ewt.	400	231	300
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	7
Wheat,	bush.	—	70	75
Whiskey,	gall.	23	30	24
Wine, Madeira,	—	—	250	400
Teneriffe,	—	—	150	175
Sherry,	—	—	160	225
Port,	—	—	20	250
Malaga,	—	—	72	90
		100	120	12

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER,

SENTS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion, and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15.

TO JOURNEYMAN TAYLORS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately a first rate journeyman Taylor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

John Cooley.

Oct. 6.

51—

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18.

94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19.

94—t

WOOL CARDED.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of PRINTING TYPES, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Founts, from English Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb. 30 cents.

Double Pica, to Five Lines, 32

Great Primer, 34

English, 36

Pica, 36

Small Pica, 38

Long Primer, 40

Burgess, 46

Brevier, 56

Minion, 70

Nonpareil, 90

And all others in proportion.

Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accomodating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed \$2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

Jan. 6.

63—

SCARLETT & BACON

WILL inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Jan. 6.

63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office,

New-York, Aug. 28.

93—

The Synod of North Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November.

September 8.

97—

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Lot No. 85 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryan and Carlton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22.

99—

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November next, a tract of land in Orange county, on the waters of Flat river, to be sold in the town of Hillsborough, near the court house

J. P. Speed, Trustee.

October 13.

02—4w

NOTICE.

On the fourth Monday of November next I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Land on Cain creek, where John L. Kirk now lives, known as Lewis Kirk's old place. There are about 680 acres in this tract, with a good apple orchard, and will be worth the attention of any gentleman farmer who wishes a good bargain.

J. Webb.

October 13.

02—6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A. S. G. King

James Aykroyd 2

Capt. Joseph Armstrong

William E. Anderson

James Allison

James Briscoe

Samuel Bumpass 2

Wm. Baldwin

Robert Burns

James Boyle

F. W. Burroughs 2

Miss Eliza L. Bond

Gen. G. H. Bryant

Thomas Barton

Archibald Boling

Macon Bledsoe

John A. Beaton 2

George Copley

James B. Carrington

William Campbell

Robert Carrington

Ruben Carden

Samuel Childs

William Chambers

William Cumming

James R. Cole

John Carr

James Child

Susannah Crabtree

John Crutchfield 2

Jesse Clinton

John J. Carrington

Ira Ellis 2</

MR. BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.
AT THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. President:—I congratulate you on the event which we are assembled to celebrate.—We all rejoice with you at the accomplishment of this great undertaking—at once a national honour and a national blessing. This is indeed a day of triumph—not a common and sanguinary victory—not a day of successful strife of men over their fellow-men, too often provoked by crime—often achieved by hazard—and always shadowed with the sufferings by which success is won—but it is a day of pure and unstained exultation. It is the triumph of genius over nature; the triumph of resolute industry over obstacles deemed insuperable.

More than two centuries have passed since this work was contemplated by the earliest adventurers to the Chesapeake, one of whom, Sir James Argall, wrote to England in 1613, that he hoped to make a cut "between our Bay and the Delaware." About sixty years ago it engaged the public attention, but it languished among the dreams or the hopes of men, until within a few years it felt the impulse of that awakened spirit of improvement which since the last war has accomplished more in this country, than the efforts of all Europe have accomplished in the same period. It was then that the concurring aid of private enterprise, of the liberality of the three states more immediately interested in its success, and eminently the wisdom of that congress, many of whose distinguished members gladden this assembly with their presence, produced the result which we are now enjoying. It will justify and perhaps increase that enjoyment, if we glance for a moment backward on its difficulties, and forward to its advantages. Its difficulties, like all difficulties, seem far less now they are vanquished, but we have this day seen enough to enable us to estimate them. We saw that mountain through which we glided so gently, rent widely asunder for many miles by human hand—we saw in its lowest recesses the ocean sands which so many ages have toiled to cover, glistening once more in the sunshine—we met there that vessel with all her lofty array of masts and spars, large enough to go forth and circumnavigate the globe, yet overawed as it were by those summits which frowned darkly down on that strange intruder. But this divided mountain, itself a work of art without parallel in this country, was at least a calculable obstacle.

A greater danger lay in those treacherous morasses which seemed to shrink as they were approached, and threatened to absorb in their obscure depths all that industry could accumulate there. It is an extraordinary fact, and one which I should fear to mention could it not be vouch'd by so many who hear me, that some of the borders of the canal on which we this day trod so firmly, sunk to a perpendicular depth of one hundred feet, if not more. It was then that the hazards of their enterprise crowded on the projectors of it. The original design had been reproached as visionary—its condition was then pronounced hopeless; and hopeless it would have been, but that the spirit of those who directed it, rising with the pressure of the danger, made every obstacle yield to the stubbornness of their unbroken resolution. It is their high reward that these anxieties are now crowned with success—it is our higher duty to testify, as I am sure all present will gladly concur in doing, our gratitude to those who never despaired when others despaired, and who have succeeded because they resolved to succeed, and deserved to succeed.

But these difficulties were not vanquished without great sacrifices. This canal is for its extent the most costly in this country, and with the exception perhaps of the frigate navigation on the Caledonian Canal, in any country. The expense has exceeded \$150,000 a mile; yet this expenditure, almost incredible as it seems, does not exceed the limits of a rigorous economy, since it will doubtless be repaid by its own productiveness.

This will appear when we regard the advantages of it.

I know of no two regions of country equally extensive and populous, possessing equal abundance of products and of wealth, that are separated by so slender a barrier as this now overcome. On the western side of the canal the eye looks down over the munificence of that inland sea, the Chesapeake, into which so many rivers are bearing the products of Maryland and Virginia. On its side is planted our fair sister city, who with her characteristic and generous spirit of enterprise, is seeking in the remote west the materials of new greatness; while further south have been just opened the avenues to the interior of North Carolina. On the other side is that genuine Pennsylvania river, the Susquehanna, which, while it occupies and fertilizes a great part of the state, invites and will hereafter tempt into it a great portion of what the fertility of the west and the industry of the north can supply to commerce. At the east end lie all the natural and accumulated wealth of the Delaware, separated by only a single obstruction, which I trust will be soon removed, from the great commercial cen-

tre of the nation; and communicating thence by the Hudson and the lakes with Canada and all the avenues to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The imagination is wearied with the immensity of this flight over the rich and populous countries which, almost touching at this point, yet widely separated, could approach each other, until now, only by the Atlantic.—But henceforward this long and expensive and hazardous circuit of five hundred miles, will be replaced by a safe and cheap passage of four miles and two or three hours. What may not be anticipated from this approximation? and how anxiously will those who have been so long separated, hasten to exchange the exuberant productions of each other's industry.

Nor is it the least of the many sources of enjoyment on this occasion, that these benefits are obtained by no sacrifices of the rights or the interests of others. However personal feelings may sometimes mislead us, these improvements, in fact, injure no one. There is room enough in this great country of ours for all of us, and it would be a policy equally unjust and erroneous to repine at the advantages of our neighbors. The real wisdom even of selfishness is not to envy but to emulate the prosperity of others—to open all the avenues to industry, and then strive who shall be most industrious. Our local interests may be allowed to claim our earliest, but not our exclusive care; and even they will be best promoted by advancing the local interests of others. This work, therefore, while it benefits Philadelphia, will be useful to Baltimore and to Norfolk, and ultimately to New York. In truth, every mile of the rail-road from Baltimore westward, every section of a canal in the remotest part of the Union, is serviceable to all the Atlantic cities. They add to the movement and the mass of the nation's wealth and industry; they develop its resources, and the share of these advantages which each can obtain, is a fit subject of generous competition, not of querulous rivalry. Nor are the benefits of this canal confined to peace alone. We may not presume that this country will be again invaded, but should that event recur, we shall be spared the humiliation of having our rivers crowded with enemies, and the communications of the country intercepted, while the Chesapeake is barred by the fortresses which abut and defend it, and this canal, safe behind the barriers which protect it, and strong in the population which will line its borders, will be equally adapted to supply the materials of commerce or the implements of war.

But this great work, important as it is to our interests, inspires a much deeper interest when it is regarded not merely as an avenue of commerce, but as a great moral agent—not as a convenience for the transmission of products, however various and abundant, but for the transportation of men—of our own living, rational, moral countrymen—is the great channel for the movements of freemen and the diffusion of free institutions. U

questionably, the value of any social system depends mainly on the power it furnishes for social intercourse and improvement. While men are insulated at remote distances, their views are readily misconstrued, their interests misunderstood, and differences of opinion, at first easily explicable, ripen into causes of deep hostility. It is thus that national prejudices spring up for want of knowledge, and become hereditary for want of intercourse—that to live on opposite sides of the same mountain or the same river is to become enemies by mere position, and that the inhabitants of the same country, governed by the same laws, and having the same permanent interests, find, or think they find, cause of alienation from their distant countrymen. All these disappear when men come to approach and to understand each other. Surprised at finding that they whom we considered our natural enemies, have really no hostile feeling, is succeeded by that fusion of opinions in which the aspirites of contention are worn down—that interchange of sentiments which leaves respect even where it fails to produce conviction, till they who met in estrangement part in amity. These are benefits which no positive institutions can confer, without the aids we this day enjoy. To us they are particularly valuable.

The wide extent of our country—the numerous sovereignties that divide it—the various governments which rather tend to localize the feelings; and the local interests which seem—yet only seem, to conflict with each other—all these might be causes of suspicion, of discontent, or division. But they are moulded into the elements of friendship and union, by this extraordinary facility of communication, which brings into immediate contact the remotest parts of the country, and blends them insensibly into one mass of intelligent and contented patriotism. It is thus that these steam vessels, from being merely instruments of trade, rise to the dignity of moral and political power. There is a peculiar fitness, too, that they should owe their origin to this country, for they almost belong to our political system.

The great problem of the American institution was, whether a general government, with comparatively feeble means, could accomplish its purposes in so extensive an empire? When her limited powers did not require a limited coun-

try, and where the action of a political body, so dist., could carry a healthy circulation extremities? That question is settled. It is no longer deemed necessary to part dangerous energy to the central power, in order to enable it to rule to the circumference.—But few tags contributed more to establish the consoling principle, than this great political institution—the steam boat with auxiliary canals—which measure spans a scale entirely new, and have subverted the old relations of time & distance.

For all the purposes of government, the assembling of representatives, the distribution of intelligence, the execution of the laws, the general defence, this country probably smaller in extent, even with the addition of Louisiana and Florida, than it was at the formation of the Union. Louis and New Orleans are as far to Washington now, as Portland and Savannah were to Philadelphia in 1776 the communication between the States and individuals infinitely greater, and the Union is proportionally stronger, because this very intercourse furnishes at once the best motive and the best means for increasing our attachment to it.

No man, indeed, from any section of this country can see without admiration the busy crowd, the countless masses of free people constantly in movement over these great waters, and can mark the happy condition, the intellectual alertness, the decorous manners, and the mutual courtesy which prevail among them, without feeling proud that these are his countrymen. In the glow and animation of such a scene, the sternest prejudices are subdued, the most violent sectional animosities subside, and even the last relenting of all intolerance, the antecedents of party, is often convinced, or ashamed, or amused out of its bigotry. These are the realities which bind communities together; not the parchments of legislation, but the social sympathies. It was not ill said by an English statesman, in illustration of the power it has over the forms of government, that if he could make the ballads, he did not care who made the laws. In this country he might have been tempted to add, that the legislation of the steamboats and canals was scarcely less efficient than that of the government, and that so temporary and delegated power of governing could so permanently affect the character of the nation, as the constant, free, and multiplied personal violations among those who make not the law, but the law-makers.

To these happy means of intercommunication, we have this day seen a new and most important addition. Let us cordially welcome it—welcome it for our interests, as a great source of commerce—welcome it with pride, as a new achievement of the country's power—welcome it with our feelings, as another tie of affectionate sympathy with all our fellow citizens throughout this wide and prosperous empire. Allow me to embody these views and to make way for the better things from which I have too long detained you, by pledging you in this sentiment.

Success to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—a new source of prosperity, a new monument of power, and above all, a new bond of union, to our country.

From the Raleigh Register.

CULTURE OF SILK.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from D. JAMES MEASE of Philadelphia, to Dr. CALVIN JONES in this vicinity, in which it is stated that the society formed last year in Philadelphia for promoting the culture of Silk, have

engaged a woman perfectly competent to the reeling of silk from cocoons and making of sewing Silk. The society advertise for the purchase of cocoons, and that they have fixed the price of teaching the arts of reeling silk and making sewing silk at \$10. Dr. Mease thinks that persons who have Mulberry trees, either native or white, would act wisely by sending some intelligent men or women to learn the above arts, as our whole State might be supplied with sewing silk by them, instead of paying for it, as we do, thousands of dollars annually to Europe. If the manufacture of sewing Silk be not desirable, the raw Silk may be made and exported to England, where it would meet with a sale, as the manufacturers of that country import all they use from Italy or France. The raw Silk, after a slight preparation, would also find purchasers in our capital cities, among the drapery and silk châtelaine makers, who import the article to a great extent from Europe. Dr. M. is of opinion that the culture of Silk would much sooner enrich the state than all our Gold Mines. Mulberry trees will grow from cuttings, but experience has taught, that they succeed best when raised from seed, which may be procured at all the seed stores in the northern cities. Owners of trees may gain time by planting cuttings this Autumn. The southern states are particularly adapted to the culture of Silk, from their climate, and from the numerous unemployed hands with which they abound, and who are now a heavy expense to their owners.

The production of Silk by them therefore, will be a clear gain, the business being chiefly attended to by aged per-

sons and children. What a gratifying revolution would be effected in our state, if the people would raise Silk and let it constitute the circulation medium, or the principle one, as it is in some parts of Connecticut. The storekeepers there, take in sewing silk at a regular price per skein, the size of which is regulated by law, furnish goods in exchange, and give the balance, if any, in money.

From the New York Courier.

THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.—The brig Anawan, the flag vessel of this expedition, proceeded to sea on Saturday last. Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the South. The brig Anawan belongs to a private association of gentlemen, among whom we have heard the names of Mr. Rodman, of New Bedford, and of Mr. James Bleeker and Captain Leslie, of this city. She is fitted out for the combined purpose of commerce and discovery, her destination is for the frozen regions of the Antarctic Circle, and her whole equipment is admirably calculated to encounter the hazards and perils of those seas. The Anawan is commanded by Capt. Palmer, an experienced navigator whose name is already connected with the discovery of a continent or large group of islands near the Antarctic Circle. Associated with him in this enterprise is Capt. Pendleton, commanding the Seraph, a vessel of equal size, and who we understand was selected by the late secretary of the navy as chief pilot for that grand national voyage of discovery which, after an infinite deal of talk, ended in smoke. Captain Pendleton is senior officer of the expedition. The crews of both vessels, amounting to fifty in number, are all stout healthy young men, the sons of substantial Connecticut farmers, and to many of them is their first voyage. Among other peculiarities in her equipment, we were struck with the simple contrivance by which her elegant and substantial whale-boats may be instantaneously converted into sleds for passing over fields of ice.

The Lyceum for Natural History in this city has also lent its important aid to this public spirited enterprise. Under the auspices of this learned body, Dr. James Eights, of Albany, a distinguished scientific gentleman, goes out as naturalist to the expedition. We have thus an assurance that nothing of interest to the cause of science will be lost to the community. Mr. Reynolds, an individual well known for the energy and perseverance with which he endeavoured to call the attention of congress to a similar undertaking, accompanies the expedition with commercial views. Much advantage to the enterprise may be expected from his zeal and geographical information, acquired while investigating this subject under the direction of the late secretary of the navy. A valuable library of several hundred volumes, with many important and appropriate philosophical instruments, have been generously loaned by several public citizens, and when we add that all the instructions for the voyage, and every arrangement has been directed by Capt. E. Fanning, the agent of the South Sea Company, whose life has been spent in those seas, we are only announcing that nothing has been neglected to ensure success to these adventurers. May the promised "voyage of Pendleton and Palmer" yield neither in interest nor value to that of any of their adventurous predecessors whose names are identified with the reputation and glory of their respective countries.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—Some time ago, under the head "Practical Demonstration," we gave some evidence of the advantages of canal transportation. The boat which we selected as an instance was a small one whose arrival we had just witnessed. Since that time, in looking over the books at the canal office, we noticed the arrival of the Rambler, towed by one horse, managed by a man and a boy, and loaded with 175 barrels of salt, which travelled at the rate of 25 miles per day. To transport the same salt the same distance in wagons on a turnpike road, would require at least twelve wagons, twelve drivers, and sixty horses, for certainly more than a day.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Demerara, Sept. 2.

HORRIBLE.—Reports equally singular and shocking, are at present in circulation here; and we give them publicly on the veracity of a respectable gentleman from Surinam. It would seem that about 4 months ago, a Dutch sloop of war, whilst cruising off the Island of Saba, fell in with a ship, the crew of which could not give any account of her destination, or whence she came; and having no papers to show, she was immediately taken possession of by the Dutchman. Shortly after a schooner, strongly armed and manned, made her appearance, spoke the Dutch sloop of war and claimed the ship as her prize. The schooner professed to be a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and produced a commission in support of her pretensions. On examination, however, it was found that the commission was limited to a given period, and that period had expired for some time. The Dutchman of course very properly took possession of

the sloop, also as a pirate, and along with the ship, carried him to Saba. But the authorities there being incompetent, they were consequently carried to Surinam for adjudication; and on investigation it turned out that the ship came from Brazil; and she was fitted out as a slave ship, and was proceeding to the African coast for her unhallowed traffic; and that she was captured by the schooner a few days after leaving port on her outward voyage. The crew however who left the port with her are missing, and no satisfactory account is given of them by the pirate. Our informant states, that one of the crew of the schooner offered to become king's evidence, but such being inconsistent with the Dutch criminal proceedings, the testimony of this man was rejected. From him, however, it has transpired, that the whole crew of the Brazilian ship were put to death, having been first put in a boat, and then fired at and sunk by the pirates.

The most horrid and disgusting part of the tale remains yet to be told. The ship was condemned at Surinam, in consequence of having a slaving cargo on board; amongst other things, the cargo consisted of a considerable quantity of pork in hogsheads; these were publicly sold, and when opened by the purchasers, were found to contain human carcasses cut up into pieces, and salted amongst the pork. On many parts of these human remains was distinctly traced that species of tattooing with which seamen often mark their bodies. The authorities on learning these horrible details, took every possible precaution to prevent them from being made public, whilst the captain and crew of the schooner were *sub judice*. It is not yet known whether the human flesh was originally mixed up with the pork, or whether it was the work of the pirates. It is greatly apprehended that these monsters will get off; the Dutch criminal proceedings are extremely tedious; there is also a well known and proverbial liability to bribery; and the jail is in a most wretched and insecure condition. The description of the pirate corresponds with that given of the vessel which in April last plundered the Admiral Benbow, and murdered some of the crew and passengers off the Cape Verde Islands.

Extract of a letter from a friend in England to his correspondent in New Jersey, dated 27th of 8th mo. 1829.

We entertain a hope that the Duke of Wellington, and his colleagues in office, are determined to effect an amelioration in the condition of slaves in our colonies. They have a very difficult course to steer. The interest of the Most Indians in Parliament is very great. As a preliminary, an act has been passed by the king in council, declaring in certain Islands, all free persons of colour competent to hold all offices, civil and military, and placing them on an equality with the whites. By this order, persons of colour will sit on juries, and be capable of giving weight to the administration in the colonies, there being, amongst the coloured inhabitants, many of wealth and talent; and it is understood that next year a bill will be introduced by ministers of parliament, making the evidence of slaves illegal, which before juries composed of whites and persons of colour combined will have the effect, it is hoped, of stopping the cruelties now practised upon slaves by their masters, which can be done with impunity, if no white person be present. Much good has also been done in Southern Africa, by placing the Hottentots on an equal footing with the whites.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Galga, arrived at New Orleans on the 22 inst. from Tampico, which place she left on the 22d ultmo., brings information, says the Advertiser, of the surrender and capitulation of the Spanish General Barradas, on the 12th September, after five successive engagements, on condition that his officers should be permitted to retain their arms and their flags, and the sick and the wounded, amounting to 1500 to be kept at the expense of the Mexican government, and after their recovery to be sent to Havana. The terms of capitulation provide for the protection of all vessels, whether Spanish or foreign, with provisions or munitions of war, having entered the port of Tampico while in possession of the Spaniards.

What now?—The N. Y. Gazette of the 19th says, "Orders we understand have been received by Com. Chauncy, to have the frigate Brandywine got ready for sea with all possible despatch, to go on four months' cruise. The Brandywine, it will be recollect, has just returned from a three years' cruise."

The New York American says, "It is, we believe, unquestionable, that the U. S. frigate Brandywine, recently returned from a three years' cruise in the Pacific, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. The crew is now enlisting, on'y as we hear for a term of four months—this implies a short voyage. Conjectures as to her destination are of course various. The Democratic Press of yes-

day repeats, with renewed confidence, a former rumor, that this vessel is to convey Mr. Eaton, now secretary of war, to Mexico, where he is to supersede Mr. Poinsett.

from the New York Courier and Enquirer.

New Map of the United States. — We learn from the Daily Advertiser yesterday, that Abraham Bradley, Esq. recently employed in the Post-office department, has issued proposals to publish a Map of the United States on a new plan. Mr. Bradley is doubtless well qualified for such an undertaking. Acquainted from personal experience in the department, with all our mail routes, he can add much additional information to the geography of the country. The principle on which the map is to be prepared is taken from the system of the post roads as used in the post office department, together with such surveys of the public lands as have been made by authority of the government. It is designed on a much larger scale than any map of the United States now in use, and will also contain the West Indies and other useful matter.

The Map will measure five feet two inches in length, and four feet in width. The price will be eight dollars mounted and varnished, or seven dollars without varnish. We trust

that this work will receive the patronage which it promises to deserve.

By order of the Board,
J. GALES, Secretary.

October 9 1829 02—2

TO JOURNEYMAN TAYLORS.

Two or three good journeymen Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to

Robert F. Pleasants.

October 28 04—2

NEW CASH STORE.

Our subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandise, which consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

and Cutlery,

together with a quantity of TIN WARE.

They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on very reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves.

Moore & Lea.

Pleasant Grove, Orange county,

October 26 03—2

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 1st inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE,

four years old last April, upwards of five feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and is rendered more remarkable from

a habit of sucking wind. He is supposed to

have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake

county; who was sold in Montgomery county

about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South Carolina; and is doubtless

a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and

has a pretended free pass for that name; he

can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in

Davison county, which got from him on Satur-

day night, and has since been recovered

by its owner. He was known as Peter by the

negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them

he was going into Wake to see his friends

near Bassfield's. A reasonable reward will

be given for the recovery of the horse, on his

delivery to me, or for such information as will

enable me to get him.

Joel Parrish.

The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward their account.

October 27 04—3w

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Isely, will be sold for cash at the dwelling-house of the said Boston Isely, on the 19th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 100 acres, bounded by Haw River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanley, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 82½ acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin and also nine likely Negroes

Thos. D. Watts, *Trustee.*

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

The above sale is postponed until the 30th day of November.

October 13 02—4w

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by

Nathaniel J. Palmer for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, Monday the 23d day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Nathaniel J. Palmer, together with the building lately removed therefrom.

Edmund Strudwick, *Trustee.*

October 20 03—2

WANTED.

As an apprentice to the Printing Business,

at a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He

must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office.

September 1 96—1

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

The subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT

and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1 96—1f

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

The subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his

Wm. Pickett.

September 22 99—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others } Petition for sale of

ex parte real estate.

On a report of the master in this cause, it

is ordered that the former sale be set

aside, and that the land late the property of

William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his

residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the

23d of November, before the court house in

the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one

and two years.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv 81 75 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

James Allison and others } Petition for sale of

ex parte real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner

lot and house in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clancy & Co.

as a store, also the house adjoining occupied by

Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop,

will be exposed to sale before the court-house

in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth

Mondays of November next, on a credit of one,

two and three years, without interest,

the purchaser giving bond with security, and

a lien on the property will be held until paid.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv 82 00 00—6w

CASH

Will be given for several LIKELY NE-

GROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30 03—2

North-Carolina Bible Society

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the state, especially delegates from the Bible Societies within the state, be invited to meet in general convention, on Wednesday the 18th day of November next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole state with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The managers were lead to the adoption of the foregoing resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society on the same subject.

By order of the Board,
J. GALES, Secretary.

October 9 1829 02—2

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 4.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons indebted to the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscriptions or advertisements, are earnestly requested to make payment during the present month. From inattention to this particular, we have experienced considerable embarrassment. To sustain the establishment, we must not only have the patronage of names, but the more substantial patronage of punctual payments. At this season, when the harvests of a bountiful year have just been gathered in, there are but few of our subscribers who have not the means of payment; and when we tell them plainly that our necessities are pressing, we hope we shall be excused if we manifest a desire also to gather in our scanty harvest. We are so situated that we must make a general collection. With many of our subscribers we trust this notice will be sufficient—we shall be glad if it should be so with all.

Those who expect to pay in wood, are reminded that the season is now at hand when it should be delivered.

John Giles, recently elected to congress from the Salisbury district, has addressed a letter to Governor Owen, in which he resigns the situation, in consequence of ill health.

At the Superior Court of Guilford

county held last week, in the suit of Boyden and wife vs. Odineal and wife, for slander, the jury returned a

verdict for the plaintiff for 475 dol-

lars.

Thomas Norman, convicted of big-

amy at the spring term, was brought

before the court, and received sentence

of death, to be executed on Sat-

urday the 21st inst.

The Greensborough Patriot also

informs us that on motion of the So-

licitor General, two of the defendants

heretofore recognised to appear and

answer for passing counterfeit checks

and drafts on the Bank of the United

States, were ordered to enter into rec-

ognition for their appearance at

the Federal District Court in Raleigh,

on the 12th inst. The reason offered

for this motion was, that our act of

1824 is wholly ineffectual as to pros-

ecutions for passing counterfeit Uni-

ted States drafts and checks.

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1824 is wholly ineffectual as to pros-

ecutions for passing counterfeit Uni-

ted States drafts and checks.

A man by the name of John Barn-

hill met his death in the streets of

Charlotte on the 9th ult., in attempting

to perform the valiant feat of

jumping his horse over a cow. We

have not understood the particulars,

but from the character of the man,

suppose intoxication was the acting

cause; thus furnishing another victim

to this detestable habit. *Gleaner.*</p



MY LITTLE JUG OF WHISKEY.

O, thou wert once, from morn till night,
My greatest joy, my first delight,
And never, never far from sight,

My little jug of Whiskey.

When early from my couch I crept,
I filled thee full, and near me kept;
And drank thee dry before I slept.

My little jug of Whiskey.

O, seldom one short hour apart,
For five long years so near my heart,
Resolved from thee I'd never part,

My little jug of Whiskey.

But yet a pest I found thee, aye,
Though I never knew thee run away
With but one pistareen a day,

My little jug of Whiskey.

One pistareen! a little sound—
Small sum—but when the year came round,
Near eighty dollars it were found,

My little jug of Whiskey.

Eighty' but go on farther still;
In five years, reckon as you will,
Four hundred nigh it cost to fill

My little jug of Whiskey.

Four hundred!—such the sum you call,
With interest, subjoined and all,
Is but a calculation small,

My little jug of Whiskey.

Five thousand dollars, God! said I,
I vow henceforth to lay thee by—
So hear my last, my farewell sigh,

My little jug of Whiskey.

So up the little pest I gave,
And took my resolution brave,
The pistareen a day to save,

My little jug of Whiskey.

Now thirty years have rolled away,
I've saved my pistareen a day;
A lot I've purchased with the sum,

That might long since have gone for rum,

And there a house I've built so neat,

And large as any on the street;

Well furnished too—and, round the fire,

My children bless their prudent sire;

My partner smiles with honest glee;

"So good a father, kind a mate,

Nor e'er was wife so fortunate!"

And I, depend ye, bless the day

I laid my Whiskey jug away.

QUONDAM TIPPLER.

From the Savannah Mercury.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS:

OR THE PRINTER AND HIS PATRONS.

As we sat turning over the leaves of our subscription list, the other morning, we looked up and saw our old friend Fudge Puffendorf before us.

"I see you have not learnt all the secrets of your trade (says he) and I have called to give you a little whole-some advice."

We have great pleasure in receiving advice—

"And too little discretion in following it. [said he]—I see how it is; but no matter; I will open to you —"

But here he was interrupted by a knocking at the door, and in a moment he was stuck behind the screen as our patron A. entered.

"I am very sorry (says Mr. A.) that you came out with that piece this morning; it will play the devil with your concern. I have heard several people say they mean to stop your paper."

"Can't help it; an editor you know must speak his mind."

"Of course! I like to see editors independent—but then it's always best to be on the right side. And to tell you the truth, I have no wish to support a paper which propagates such dangerous doctrines. I just give you a piece of my mind. Good morning."

And he went out; but the door had scarcely closed, when in came Mr. B.

"That was a capital piece, this morning (says he) just the thing. Put my name down as a subscriber; I like to see editors independent. Here's a long advertisement, keep it in a month."

But before we had time to congratulate ourselves on the event, Mr. C. made his appearance.

"Sir, (says he,) I have called to tell you that you may stop my paper. I can never support an editor who entertains such opinions."

Certainly, sir—shall we receipt your bill?

"Why as to that, another time will do as well. But I take the liberty of telling you that the tariff is ruinous to the country; and moreover diabolical; and if you do not come out against it, we will put you down—that's all. I like to see editors independent."

And he departed in high dudgeon. But a moment after Mr. D. came in.

"Good morning, Mr. Editor, (says he,) I have just called to let you know that my friend Mr. Spifflikins is about to start for Alderman, and I

wish you to give him a lift in your paper."

Why, to be sure, [said we] Mr. Spifflikins is a very decent man; but should suppose we might select a more useful Alderman.

"True, I must confess there are smarter men than Mr. Spifflikins; but then I have a reason for wishing him elected. And certainly you cannot refuse to support him, considering we have always supported you, and as we all agree in politics."

That to be sure, is a great matter; but, in the selection of public officers, we ought to look to public good, and to be governed by private feeling.

"Very well, sir, very well—my practice is to support those who support me. Just stop my paper, I am for an independent editor, who will stick to his friends without regard to consequences."

And he turned on his heel in a great pet. But our embarrassments were not yet at an end. Mr. D.'s back was scarcely turned before in came Mr. E.

"I understand, [says he] that old Spifflikins has been put as a candidate for Alderman. Now I want you to lay him out as cold as a wedge. It may be done in three lines. And, do you hear? call him an-old—an old dunderhead—and all that kind of thing. Don't fear consequences! There is nothing like independence in an editor."

But consider, Mr. E. there is something due to the feelings of an old man, even though he be no Solomon. It is not every one for whom we cannot vote, that we feel free to arraign before the public.

"What! you won't write against them! Just stop my paper. I won't support an editor who can't be independent."

You see, sir, [said we to our friend Puffendorf, who rejoined us as the heavy tramp of our last angry visitor died away on the ear.] how impossible it is for an editor to please every body. These are all equally admirers of the *independence of the press*.—And yet either of them would in a moment sacrifice it to his own convenience; would trample it under foot, whenever it crossed his own path, or interfered with his own particular feelings or prejudices. You see that the same paragraph which excites the admiration of the one, will prove the hostility of the other. And that in contested elections, the editor is pitted between two fires; he is sure to be scorched by one, perhaps by both.

"You have found it out then, at last [said our friend Puffendorf] that is the subject of, and concerning which I wished to give you a little sage advice. In the first place, let me advise you, never to commit yourself on any subject. If you find it necessary to say any thing, speak very dubiously; first say a smart thing on this side, and then on that. If you speak out, you will most certainly interfere with some of the preconceived notions of some of your patrons, and then you will be sure to lose business. In all cases of contested elections, never support or oppose any candidate; as you will certainly make an enemy of the party you oppose; and perhaps also of the party whose interest you espouse. Because it is not often that you may be disposed to meet out. If he have no character of his own, he will expect you to give him one; and if your imagination be not very prolific, he will be disappointed in these just expectations. If he have pretensions, he will be convinced that you have not done him justice. If he succeed, he will suspect that the public believes he owes you an obligation; and he will therefore be your enemy. If he loses his election, he will attribute his failure to your want of zeal, or ability in the management of his cause; and he will dislike you on that account. It is always dangerous for an editor to oppose an individual; it is scarcely less so to support him."

Why, according to your policy, an editor must just say nothing at all.

"You have hit it very nearly. There are very few topics he can approach and speak out, without crossing the views of some one. But this simple maxim will carry you triumphantly through every difficulty.—Whatever may be the subject, however unimportant it may at the first view appear, never commit yourself. Let your editorials be like Delphic oracles, every paragraph an enigma. Every reader will then interpret it so as to suit his own prejudices and opinions. This is what has raised many an editor into popularity, and extended his patronage. This is what they mean when they talk about the independence of the press."

A wise man in adversity is accounted a fool; and the latter in prosperity a wise man.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

HOW TO BE RICH.

Good name is wealth.—It makes you co-tenant of every man's house and master of his purse. It is the basis of credit. An honest man of small means is trusted before the rich knave. The probity of the one is a guarantee that we will never ask what he ought not to have—the known want of it in the other is a guarantee that he will cheat you if he can. The former has greatly the advantage in trade. The loan of a small sum now and then will bring two ends together, and make a small capital do the business of a great one. The latter often comes short in a good speculation, for want of a little credit to eke it out. Therefore knaves seldom get rich in regular business.

"Honesty is the best policy."

It stands in good stead, and holds out in the long run. An honest, exemplary dealer, you trust upon faith; believing that all is right, and ask no questions. The quibbler you doubt, search his papers and titles, hang upon words and syllables, and after all will not credit a dollar to save from ruin. His importunity is all in vain—you fear deceit, and don't believe him.

One takes pleasure in doing a favor to a worthy man. The act yields its own reward. In old communities there are always some who love to aid merit; in new ones, the disposition is restrained for want of confidence. But even here, so far as character is known, it has its deserts. Men of character are good judges, and act accordingly. Some find fault with a neighbor for withholding accommodations freely yielded to poor but honest applicants, not in their favor; but "It is not gold that shines."

Now, if character is of so much importance to successful industry, why not acquire it for use in case of necessity? If you don't want it now, lay it up against the time of need. You are not above the vicissitudes of life. You may live to see the time when you may lack a favor from the man you now despise. Your own children may yet be his day laborers.

Such are the changes of fortune. Be not startled: "Time and tide happen to all men." Touch lightly the character of others—you will never know its value till you have lost your own; nor will you know yours at all till tried by adversity. He who has always glided along the smooth current of life, don't know what he might do in a storm, and has little merit for good conduct.

He is a stranger to stern virtue and unbending integrity, for he has never had occasion to know either. Esteem him the more, therefore, whose tempest-tost bark has weathered the buffettings of an angry sky, though shorn, by the trial, of all but his virtue. His fair fame is left, and that is a fund upon which he can draw for a new expedition.

You will travel a hundred miles to borrow money, yet will not deny yourself a single effort to establish a reputation that will procure it from a neighbor. One reason why men will not thus strive to help themselves is, that they seldom know their own lack in this particular; and though they know it, attribute failure to prejudice rather than sound judgment.

Let such examine themselves, and learn their own habits. Are you not rather idle than otherwise? Are you not seen now and then lounging in a bar room, or there taking a sip? Are you not occasionally whisking a shilling or two over a game of chance, at the card- or billiard-table, or sometimes seen with those who do—for a man is known by the company he keeps?" Are you not seen standing at the corners of the streets? Do you not meddle a little too much with other men's business, make idle remarks about men whose only sin is, that they do not choose to be so great fools as some others? Do you not meddle with the little patrician politics of the day, not at all relating to the proper theme of politicians, which concern the great measures of government, foreign relations, internal improvement, and domestic industry? And are you not notoriously what is called a political man, altogether too much engrossed in what is of no sort of consequence to you more than to a million of others wise and capable as yourself, and yet heart and hand in the work, as though all hung on your own fingers? Are you not a man of quick passions, who may upon occasions be in danger of sacrificing all you have to gratify it? Do you keep regular hours and stately at your business; or are you not a late riser, much out of your calling, and surrounded by a set of idle, kill-time fellows?

HARD TIMES.

"A man is known by the company he keeps?" Are you not seen standing at the corners of the streets? Do you not meddle a little too much with other men's business, make idle remarks about men whose only sin is, that they do not choose to be so great fools as some others? Do you not meddle with the little patrician politics of the day, not at all relating to the proper theme of politicians, which concern the great measures of government, foreign relations, internal improvement, and domestic industry? And are you not notoriously what is called a political man, altogether too much engrossed in what is of no sort of consequence to you more than to a million of others wise and capable as yourself, and yet heart and hand in the work, as though all hung on your own fingers? Are you not a man of quick passions, who may upon occasions be in danger of sacrificing all you have to gratify it? Do you keep regular hours and stately at your business; or are you not a late riser, much out of your calling, and surrounded by a set of idle, kill-time fellows?

HARD TIMES.

Wednesday night on Arabia, Mr. Buck-

ingham related the following anecdote, to illustrate the advantage of free commercial intercourse amongst all the nations of the world, in the removal of ignorance, error, and prejudice.

He left Suez, at the head of the Red Sea, with a large caravan for Jeddah and Mecca. Amongst the Mohammedan pilgrims in the company, whose destination was Mecca, was one from Fez, at the western extremity of Africa. This person was

of your purse. If you live in a two-story house, be thankful, and covet not the loftier mansion of your neighbor. You but dishonor yourself, and insult your destiny, by fretting and repining.

PLEASURE.

Society is not, and ought not to be, exclusively devoted to serious concerns. The benevolent Creator of the Universe would not have adapted human beings to the enjoyment of his gifts, unless he intended that they should be enjoyed. With the law which enjoins industry comes the law of fruition.

Why should the eye be formed to perceive natural and artificial beauty, if it is not to be used for that purpose? Why has the capacity to make instruments capable of emitting sweet sounds been given, if such sounds are not to be heard? Why

should the human structure be capable of the sweetest melody, and of graceful action, and of the delightful expression, beaming from innocent and heavenly countenances, if pleasure for such sources were forbidden us?

Why does the grape ripen, the silkworm toil, the annual fleece return, the diamond sparkle, the marble yield to the chisel, and the canvass catch and preserve the inspiration of genius, but to awaken human desire, animate industry, and reward with fruition? It is the excess and the abuse that are forbidden.

From the New-York Mirror.

AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him. "I'll lay a wager," said a wag, "I get an invitation from him." The wager being accepted, he goes the next day to the rich man's house, about the time he was known to sit down to dinner, and tells the servant that he must speak with his master immediately, for that he could save him a thousand pounds. "Sir," said the servant to his master, "here is a man in a great hurry to speak with you, who says he can save you a thousand pounds!" "Yes, sir, I can—but I see you are at dinner I will go myself and dine, and call again."

"O pray, sir, come in and take dinner with me." "Sir, I shall be troublesome." "Not at all." The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, "Well, sir," said the man of the house, "now to our business. Pray let me know how I am to save this thousand pounds?" "Why, sir," said the other, "I hear you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage."

"I have." "And that you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds." "I do so." "Why, then, sir, let me have her, and I will take her with nine thousand." The master of the house rose in a passion and turned him out of doors.

Liverpool Times.

From the New-York Courier.

It is a miserable thing to be rich—whether it is not from experience, but from observation. Our friend Solomon Southwick, once published a poem entitled, "Pleasures of Poverty," and although nobody ever read more than the first page, it was the best thing Solomon ever did. It was the perversity of mankind, not the absence of caloric" in the poem that prevented the "Pleasures of Poverty" from becoming immortal.

We pity a rich man—and why? Because he is like the unlucky fellow who adorns the first page of the Almanac. Aries, the ram, is eternally jumping over his head, ready to butt out his brains for the sake of getting at his purse—Taurus, the bull, is goring him with both horns to make him bleed freely; (Gemini generally fall to the lot of the poor man,)—the claws of Cancer are fastened on his breast in the shape of poor relations—Leo is couchant before him watching the opportunity to prey upon his possessions—Virgo, is laying snares for his heart—Libra, is weighing his losses—Scorpio, is stinging him with ingratitude—Sagittarius, transfixes him with the arrows of envy—Capricornus, is bearding him with the spirit of rivalry—Aquarius, (changing the sex) is keeping him in a hot whirlpool of routs, parties and balls to oblige a dashing wife, and money-wasting daughters; and to sum up his miseries, the slippery "Pisces" render his footing unstable, and his standing uncertain; for they are neither more nor less than the chances and changes of life. Who so hardened as not to pity the rich man?

Who is dogged in the streets and knocked down at midnight? The rich man.—Whose house is broken into by robbers? The rich man's. Who has his pocket cut out, and his coat spoiled in a crowd? The rich man. Who is in doubt whether people are not laughing at him in their sleeves, when they are eating his dinner? The rich man. Who adds to his trouble by every story which he adds to his house?

The rich man; for the higher he ascends, the colder the atmosphere. A bank breaks and who suffers? The rich stock holder and depositor. War blows his horn, and who trembles? Why, the rich man; and yet the world envies the rich. Depend upon it, reader, the length of your face will always be proportioned to the length

of your nose. All women are angels before marriage," said one—"That's the reason," replied another, "their husbands so soon wish them in Heaven afterwards."

An eminent writer observes: "Women are so careful and tender, and such excellent nurses, and anxious to amuse their patient, as well as capable of doing it, that one of them is worth a host of male creatures."